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CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

(Concluded.)

SECTION II.

OF THE INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

I. THERE is in each department a ſuperior adminiſtration, and in each diſtrict a ſubordinate adminiſtration.

II. The adminiſtrators have no character of repreſentation;

III. They can aſſume no authority over judicial proceedings, or over military diſpoſitions and operations.

IV. It belongs to the legiſlative power to determine the extent and the rules of their functions.

V. The King has the right of annulling ſuch acts of the adminiſtrators of department, as are contrary to the law, or the orders tranſmitted to them.

He may, in caſe of obſtinate diſobedience, or of their endangering by their acts, the ſafety or peace of the public, ſuſpend them from their functions.

VI. The adminiſtrators of department have alſo the right of annulling the acts of ſub-adminiſtrators of diſtrict, contrary to the laws or decrees of the adminiſtrators of department, or to the orders which the latter ſhall have given or tranſmitted. They may likewiſe in caſe of an obſtinate diſobedience on the part of the ſub-adminiſtrators, or if the latter endangers, by their acts, the public ſafety or tranquility, ſuſpend them from their functions, with the reſerve of informing the King, who may remove or confirm the ſuſpenſion.

VII. The King, if the adminiſtrators of department ſhall not uſe the power which is delegated to them in the article above, may directly annul the acts of ſub-adminiſtrators, and ſuſpend them in the ſame caſes.

VIII. Whenever the King ſhall pronounce or confirm the ſuſpenſion of adminiſtrators, or ſub-adminiſtrators, he ſhall inform the legiſlative body.

This body may either remove or confirm the ſuſpenſion, or even diſſolve the culpable adminiſtration; and if there is good ground, remit all the adminiſtrators, or ſome of them to the criminal tribunals, or enforce againſt them the decree of accuſation.

SECTION III.

OF EXTERIOR CONNEXIONS.

I. The King alone can interfere in foreign political connexions, conduct negociations, make preparations of war proportioned to thoſe of the neighboring States, diſtribute the land and ſea forces as he ſhall judge moſt ſuitable, and regulate their direction in caſe of war.

II. Every declaration of war ſhall be made in theſe terms:—"By the King of the French in the name of the nation."

III. It belongs to the King to reſolve and ſign with all foreign powers all treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, and other conventions, which he ſhall deem neceſſary for the welfare of the State, with a reſerve for the ratification of the Legiſlative Body.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

I. The Judicial Powers can in no caſe be exerciſed either by the Legiſlative Body or the King.

II. Juſtice ſhall be gratuitouſly rendered by Judges choſen for a time by the people, inſtituted by letters patent of the King, and who cannot be depoſed, except from a forfeiture duly judged, or ſuſpended, except from an accuſation admitted.

III. The Tribunals cannot either interfere in the exerciſe of the Legiſlative Power, or ſuſpend the execution of the laws, or undertake the adminiſtrative functions, or cite before them the adminiſtrators on account of their functions.

IV. No citizens can be withdrawn from the Judges whom the law aſſigns to them by any commiſſion, or by any other attributions or evocations than thoſe which are determined by the laws.

V. The orders iſſued for executing the judgments of the Tribunals ſhall be conceived in theſe terms:——

"N. (the name of the King) by the Grace of God, and by the Conſtitutional Law of the State, King of the French, to all preſent and to come, Greeting: The Tribunal of ——— has paſſed the following judgment.

[*Here ſhall follow a copy of the Judgment.*]

"We charge and enjoin all officers upon the preſent demand, to put the ſame judgment into execution, to our Commiſſioners of the Tribunals to enforce the ſame, and to all the Commanders and officers of the public force to be aſſiſting with their force, when it ſhall be legally required; in witneſs of which the preſent judgment has been ſealed and ſigned by the Preſident of the Tribunal and by the Regiſter."

VI. There ſhall be one or more Juſtices of Peace in the Cantons and in the Cities. The number ſhall be determined by the legiſlative power.

VII. It belongs to the legiſlative power to regulate the diſtricts of Tribunals, and the number of Judges, of which each Tribunal ſhall be compoſed.

VIII. In criminal matters, no citizen can be judged, except on an accuſation received by Jurors, or decreed by the Legiſlative Body, in the caſes in which it belongs to it to proſecute the accuſation:

After the accuſation ſhall be admitted, the fact ſhall be examined, and declared by the Jurors:

The Accuſer ſhall have the privilege of rejecting twenty:

The Jurors who declare the fact, ſhall not be fewer than twelve.

The application of the law ſhall be made by all the Judges.

The proceſs ſhall be public:

No man acquitted by a legal Jury, can be apprehended or accuſed on account of the ſame fact.

IX. For the whole kingdom there ſhall be one Tribunal of appeal, eſtabliſhed near the legiſlative body. Its functions ſhall be to pronounce,

On Appeals from the judgment of the Tribunals:

On Appeals from the Judgment of one Tribunal to another, on lawful cauſe of ſuſpicion:

On regulations of Judges, and exceptions to a whole Tribunal.

X. The Tribunal of Appeal can never enter into an original examination of a caſe, but after annulling a judgment in a Proceſs, in which the forms have been violated, or which ſhall contain an expreſs contravention of law, it ſhall refer the merits of the caſe to the Tribunal that ought to take cognizance of them.

XI. When after two Appeals, the Judgment of the third Tribunal ſhall be queſtioned in the ſame way as that of the former two, the caſe ſhall not be carried again to the Tribunal of Appeal, without being firſt ſubmitted to the legiſlative body, which ſhall paſs a Decree declaratory of the Law, to which the Tribunal of Appeal ſhall be found to conform.

XII. The Tribunal of Appeal ſhall be bound to ſend every year to the Bar of the Legiſlative Body, a Deputation of eight of its Members, to preſent a ſtatement of the Judgments given, with an abſtract of the caſe annexed to each, and the text of the law, which was the ground of the declaration.

XIII. A High National Court, compoſed of Members of the Tribunal of Appeal and High Jurors, ſhall take cognizance of the crimes of Miniſters, and the principal Agents of the Executive Power, and of crimes which attack the general ſafety of the State, when the legiſlative body ſhall paſs a Decree of Accuſation.

It ſhall not aſſemble but on the Proclamation of the Legiſlative Body.

XIV. The functions of the King's Commiſſioners in the Tribunals, ſhall be to require the obſervance of the laws in the judgments to be given, and to cauſe them to be executed after they are paſſed:

They ſhall not be public accuſers; but they ſhall be heard on all occaſions, and ſhall require, during proceſs, regularity of forms, and before judgment the application of the law.

XV. The King's Commiſſioners in the Tribunals ſhall repreſent to the Director of the Jury, either officially or according to orders given them by the King:

Offences againſt the individual liberty of citizens, againſt the free circulation of proviſions, and the collection of contributions:

Offences by which the execution of orders given by the King, in the exerciſe of the functions delegated to him, ſhall be diſturbed or impeded; and oppoſition to the execution of judgments, and all the executive acts proceeding from eſtabliſhed powers.

XVI. The Miniſter of Juſtice ſhall repreſent to the Tribunal of Appeal, by means of the King's Commiſſioner, the acts by which the Judges have exceeded their juriſdiction.

The Tribunal ſhall annul theſe acts, and if they give ground for forfeiture, the fact ſhall be repreſented to the Legiſlative Body, which ſhall paſs the Decree of Accuſation, and refer the parties informed againſt to the High National Court.

HEAD IV.

OF THE PUBLIC FORCE.

I. The Public Force is inſtituted to defend the State againſt external enemies; and to maintain internal order and the execution of the laws.

II. It is compoſed of the land and ſea force; of the troops eſpecially deſtined for home ſervice; and, ſubſidiarily of the active citizens and their children of age to bear arms, regiſtered in the roll of National Guards.

III. The National Guards do not form a military body, or an inſtitution in the State; they are the citizens themſelves called to aſſiſt the public force.

IV. The citizens can never embody themſelves, or act as National Guards, but by virtue of a requiſition, or a legal authority:

They are ſubject in this quality to an organization, to be determined by the law.

They ſhall be diſtinguiſhed in the whole kingdom by only one form of diſcipline, and one uniform.

Diſtinctions of rank and ſubordination ſubſiſt only relatively to the ſervice, and during its continuance.

VI. Officers are choſen for a time, and cannot again be choſen, till after a certain interval of ſervice.

None ſhall command the National Guard of more than one diſtrict.

VII. All the parts of the public force employed for the ſafety of the State from foreign enemies, are under the command of the King.

VIII. No body or detachment of troops of the line can act in the internal part of the kingdom without a legal order.

IX. No agent of the public force can be in the houſe of a citizen, if it is not in order to execute the inſtructions of the police and of juſtice, or in caſes formally provided for by the law.

X. The requiſition of the public force in the internal part of the kingdom, belongs to the civil officers, according to the regulations provided by the legiſlative power.

XI. When any department is in a ſtate of commotion, the King ſhall iſſue, ſubject to the reſponſibility of Miniſters, the neceſſary orders for the execution of laws, and the re-eſtabliſhment of order; but with the reſerve of informing the legiſlative body, if it is aſſembled, and of convoking it, if it be not ſitting.

XII. The public force is eſſentially obedient; no perſon in arms can deliberate.

HEAD V.

OF THE PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

I. Public contributions ſhall be debated and fixed every year by the legiſlative body, and cannot continue in force longer than the laſt day of the following ſeſſion, if they are not expreſsly renewed.

II. The funds neceſſary to the diſcharge of the national debt, and the payment of the civil liſt, can under no pretext be refuſed or ſuſpended.

III. The adminiſtrators of department, and ſub-adminiſtrators, can neither eſtabliſh any public contribution, nor make any diſtribution beyond the time and the ſums fixed by the legiſlative body, nor deliberate, or permit, without being authoriſed by it, any local loan to be charged to the citizens of the department.

IV. The executive power directs and ſuperintends the collection and paying in of contributions, and gives the neceſſary orders to this effect.

HEAD VI.

Of the connexion of the French Nation with foreign Nations.

The French nation renounces the undertaking of any war with a view of making conqueſts, and will never employ its forces againſt the liberty of any people.

The Conſtitution no longer admits the Droit d'Aubaine.

Foreigners, whether ſettled in France or not, inherit the property of their parents, whether foreigners or Frenchmen. They can contract, acquire, and receive property ſituated in France, and diſpoſe of it as well as any French citizen, in every mode authoriſed by the laws.

Foreigners in France are ſubject to the ſame criminal laws and regulations of police as French citizens: Their perſons, effects, induſtry, and religion, are equally protected by the law.

French colonies and poſſeſſions in Aſia, Africa and America, are not included in the preſent Conſtitution.

None of the powers inſtituted by the Conſtitution have a right to change it in its form, or in its parts.

The conſtituting National Aſſembly commits the depoſite to the fidelity of the legiſlative body, of the King, and of the Judges, to the vigilance of fathers of families, to wives and to mothers, to the attachment of young citizens, to the courage of all Frenchmen.

With reſpect to the laws made by the National Aſſembly, which are not included in the act of Conſtitution, and thoſe anterior laws, which it has not altered, they ſhall be obſerved, ſo long as they ſhall not be revoked or modified by the legiſlative power.

Signed, by the members of the Committees of Conſtitution and reviſion,

TARGET,	TALLEYRAND,
BRIOIS-BAUMEZ,	PERIGORD,
THOURET,	DEMUNIER,
ADRIEN DU-PORT,	RABAUD,
BARNAVE,	EMMANUEL SIEYES,
LE CHAPELIER,	PETHION,
ALEXANDER LAMETH,	BUZOT.

Note—M. STANISLAS CLERMONT TONNERRE, abſent by permiſſion.

FROM THE COURIER DE L'EUROPE.

ROME, July 30.

AT laſt Rome ſpeaks:—The Holy Father has paſſed the Rubicon: The Vatican has darted its thunderbolts: The grand Bull the ſummary of all imprecations, all excommunications, all execrations, all deteſtations and maledictions of the Church is ready: Perhaps, alas, it has already been ſent off. All Frenchmen who have participated in the creation of New-Biſhops, even the Prelates, all public functionaries, that have taken the oath, their adherents and abettors, without diſtinction of age or ſex are anathematized, are rejected from the boſom of the *tender mother* of the faithful. It is impoſſible to endure any longer the outrages and the contempt of this National Aſſembly, who believe that a POPE is only a ſpiritual head, that the Clergy muſt profeſs the ſame ſelf denial as Jeſus Chriſt, and be governed, like others, by the precepts of the Goſpel. They will all be marked with the ſign of the beaſt, thoſe miſcreants, thoſe *philoſophers*, thoſe regenerators of their country and religion. It would be a pleaſing ſight to ſee them ſtigmatized by the Pontifical Omnipotence. This would be the only means to check thoſe daring innovators, who are inſolent enough to prefer the ſimplicity of Chriſtianity to the pomp of Rome, and the pure moral of a handful of common men, to the elegant life of a number of *gentlemen Eccleſiaſtics*. To defer this would be loſing an opportunity to improve certain circumſtances that alone may re-eſtabliſh the affairs of the Holy See, which daily grow worſe, even in Corſica, where Gen. Paoli, on his return to Baſtia, has ſucceeded to re-eſtabliſh things upon a Conſtitutional footing, to obviate our holy intrigues, and to inſtall the elected Biſhop in his functions, without the interference of *His Holineſs*.

FROM THE BRISTOL GAZETTE, AUGUST 11.

TUESDAY afternoon died at Downeſend, in the 54th year of his age the Rev. CALEB EVANS, D. D. many years Preſident of the Baptiſt Academy, and Paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Broad mead, in this city.

Though he languiſhed under ſevere indiſpoſition for upwards of two months, his death may be pronounced ſudden and unexpected. His friends began to flatter themſelves with the hope of his recovery, when, on Sunday laſt in the afternoon, a ſecond paralytic ſeizure, ſuddenly rendered him ſpeechleſs and inſenſible, in which ſtate he continued till he expired.

How pleaſingly thoſe qualities, which recommend and endear the huſband, the parent, the friend, the chriſtian, the tutor, and the miniſter, were combined in him, thoſe alone can tell, who had the happineſs of being connected with him in thoſe capacities. He poſſeſſed an enlarged and liberal—a benevolent and pious mind; and while thoſe individuals and communities with whom he was more particularly connected venerate his memory, and mourn for his death, the ſympathy of ſociety, wherever he was known will be excited, and his removal will be conſidered as a public loſs.

A GENUINE ANECDOTE.

IN the time of Sir Robert Walpole, when the Bench of Biſhops were not ſo *independent* as at preſent, Sir Robert ſtood much in need of their votes on a great National queſtion, which he had reaſon to think they would oppoſe. Sir Robert, in order to ſecure their ſupport, prevailed on the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom he had raiſed to that dignity, to remain at home on the occaſion, and permit him to have it given out, that his Grace was ill, and lay at the *point of death*. The expedient took, the whole Bench, to a man, came down to the Houſe, and voted for the Miniſte .

LONDON, August 20.

STATE PAPER.

Copy of a Reſcript lately publiſhed by Spain, which very much intereſts every State in Europe.

ARTICLE I.

ON receipt of the Royal Reſcript, which accompanies the preſent inſtruction, the means of putting it into execution ſhall be forthwith adopted, without any delay or excuſe whatever. In cities where there are courts of juſtice or courts of chancery, and where, of conſequence, the various quarters thereof are ſuperintended and governed by particular alcades (Judges and governors) the criminal alcades ſhall verify, whether in the regiſtered or matriculated liſts, which it is their duty to make out, all ſtrangers reſiding in the diſtricts have been noticed, as well as their families, their names, their country, their religion, their employment, their deſtination, and the reaſon of their ſojourning. There ſhall alſo be expreſſed, whether they have declared their unwillingneſs to continue to reſide there domiciliated and ſubjects of his Majeſty, or ſimply as travellers. In caſes where theſe informations have not been taken, they ſhall be immediately aſcertained.

Art. II. In cities where there are alcades of diſtricts, but without a tribunal, the corregidors and juſtices of the peace ſhall take the ſame informations, availing themſelves of the aſſiſtance of the notaries, the alguazils (ſergeants or bailiffs) and other confidential perſons, in order to aſcertain the number of the domiciliated.

Art. IV. Theſe meaſures having been put in execution, foreigners of both ſexes, who ſhall be matriculated, ſhall formally declare whether or not they intend to remain domiciliated and ſubjects of his Majeſty; and they ſhall ſign their declarations.

Art. V. Foreigners who are already, or are willing to be domiciliated, muſt be Catholics and take the following oath before the tribunals.

"I ſwear to obſerve the Catholic Religion, to be faithful to it as well as to the King, whoſe ſubject I am, in ſubmitting to the laws and cuſtoms of this kingdom, renouncing every right and privilege of a foreigner, and every relation to, and union with, or dependence on the country in which I was born. I promiſe not to avail myſelf of its protection, nor that of its Ambaſſadors, Miniſters or Conſuls, under pain of the galleys, impriſonment, or expulſion from his Majeſty's dominions, and confiſcation of my property, according to my tranſgreſſion and quality."

The above oath being made and ſigned, ſhall be depoſited in the archives of the tribunal, to have recourſe thereto in caſe of need.

Art. VI. Notice ſhall be given to thoſe who ſhall declare themſelves travellers, that they cannot exerciſe any liberal art or mechanic profeſſion without being domiciliated. Conſequently foreigners can neither be phyſicians, ſurgeons, nor architects, unleſs they have an expreſs licenſe from his Majeſty. Neither can they be merchants *a la verre* (to ſell by the ell or yard) nor retailers of any merchandize; nor perukemakers or hair-dreſſers, nor haberdaſhers, taylors, ſhoe-makers, nor even domeſtics.

Art. VII. Fifteen days ſhall be given to foreigners included in the preceding article, to quit Madrid, and two months to go out of the kingdom; or within the ſaid term, they ſhall be compelled to become domiciliated, and take the oath required, ſubmitting themſelves to the pains and puniſhments already pronounced. Thoſe who wiſh to be regarded as foreigners can neither appear nor remain at Madrid, without having obtained permiſſion from the office of the principal Secretary of State.

Art. VIII. With regard to foreigners coming into the kingdom, his Majeſty, deſirous of maintaining the treaties which ſubſiſt with foreign powers with reſpect to the commerce of their reſpective ſubjects in his kingdom, the permiſſions and paſſports by virtue of which theſe merchants enter the ports and commercial towns ſhall be examined; and they ſhall be prevented from coming any other way than that which ſhall be pointed out to them, except by expreſs royal permiſſion.

The vice-roys, captains, generals, and governors of the frontiers, are, in this reſpect, to ſpecify in the paſſports of ſtrangers, whether they are come to ſeek refuge, aſylum, or hoſpitality; and point out the roads which they are to take in the interior parts of the kingdom, after they have ſworn, proviſionally, obedience and ſubmiſſion to the laws of the country.

Art. IX. In cities where there are manufactures eſtabliſhed by order and for the account of his Majeſty, and in the other manufactures where there are overſeers or workmen who do not profeſs the Catholic Religion, particular liſts ſhall be made of theſe manufactures, containing details of the date and duration of their undertakings. Theſe liſts ſhall be remitted to the Preſi of the Council of Caſtile, that the ſaid workmen may be afterwards informed what they have to do; but in the mean time they ſhall not be moleſted.

Art. X. In the diſpoſitions and principles determined by the Royal Edict, the juſtices ſhall take care to include all ſtrangers, and even thoſe who are employed in the King's military houſehold, and alſo thoſe in civil employments.

Art. XI. The ceremony of matriculation, of the declaration, and of the oaths of ſtrangers who are, or wiſh to be domiciliated, being performed, an account thereof ſhall be immediately given to the tribunals who ſhall tranſmit them to the council, even before the liſts may be complete.

SEPTEMBER 2.

In one reſpect this country has profited by the French Revolution. It impoveriſhed and weakened France, and prevented that junction with Tippoo Saib which was originall planned in hoſtility to the commercial and military intereſts of Great-Britain in India.

Reports are current, that ſome popular commotions have taken place in Norway, the particulars have not yet been ſtated.

The rebuilding of the arſenal at Amſterdam has commenced, with 300 workmen.

A veſſel is now breaking up at Deptford-yard, which is the very identical one in which King James the Second went from Feverſham to the continent on his abdication. She is called the Royal Eſcape.

Samuel Phelts, the Horſe-Monſter, has received ſentence of death, at Bedford aſſizes, for cutting out the tongue of one of thoſe uſeful animals.

The oppoſition are now cenſuring the miniſter for partaking of a little relaxation after the concluſion of buſineſs—but ſurely they ought not to refuſe him that indulgence, ſince their's is a life of Play!

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.

"An expreſs is arrived here with accounts that peace is eſtabliſhed between Ruſſia and the Porte, at Maczin, in ſight of the two armies."

The Duke of Wurtemberg is expected to return to this metropolis early in the ſpring, when a marriage between his Serene Highneſs and one of the King's daughters is expected to be ſolemnized.

ETTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

An extraordinary and melancholy circumſtance took place yeſterday afternoon in Vine ſtreet, Chandos-ſtreet. A young man, genteelly dreſſed, went with one of the many wretched females that inhabit that place, and, being alone with her in the room, expreſſed a great partiality for the ſenſation of hanging; he uſed many arguments to perſuade the girl to tie him up for five minutes, which, in conſequence of a promiſed reward of half a guinea, ſhe at length conſented to; upon this he produced a new cord from his pocket, and ſhe faſtened him to a ſtaple in the room. After he had hung ſome little time the girl began to be terrified; upon perceiving him motionleſs ſhe was ſo frightened ſhe could not fulfil her promiſe of cutting him down, and with difficulty alarmed the people in the houſe, but too late; for when aſſiſtance came, he was too far gone for recovery. Such is the account given by the woman, nor did there appear any ſuſpicious circumſtances to doubt the fact. He was taken to St. Martin's watch-houſe, and in his pockets were found a guinea and an half, but no paper which could lead to a diſcovery of his perſon.

Peter Motteux, the well-known tranſlator of Don Quixote into Engliſh, loſt his life in the ſame manner, and from the ſame cauſe, as the man who was hanged in Vine-ſtreet. Mr. Motteux had taken two women of the town into a tavern in St. James's ſtreet, who, by his deſire, hanged him, and were to have cut him down in five minutes. Juſt at this period, a trumpet was heard in the ſtreet, and ſome proceſſion went along; the curioſity of the girls was excited, and when they returned to relieve the ſuſpended gallant, he was dead.

The man who was hanged on Friday, by his own deſire, was a muſician of ſome eſtimation; his name was Kotzwarra, a German. On the examination of the girl, circumſtances tranſpired, which are improper for detail here—the moſt favourable concluſion we can draw is, that the man was inſane.

The Jury, after ſitting till near 12 o'clock, returned with a verdict—Guilty of Murder—but not intentionally.

Weymouth, Saturday Evening.

This evening, at ſix o'clock, their Majeſties arrived at this place, with all their Royal Suite. Immediately on their entrance in the Palace, the Royal Fort Garriſon fired, which was directly anſwered by the different ſhips of war, and other veſſels that were in the roads; after which the guns at Portland Caſtle gave a Royal Salute. As ſoon as it was dark, a general illumination took place; every one vying with each other in point of device. Several of the tradeſpeople had ſome tranſparencies—Richardſon, the Woolen draper, Shaw, the dentiſt, Delamotte, &c. &c. but the moſt ſuperb, on this occaſion, were his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's; and at Mr. Love's circulating and muſical library was a capital piece of painting twelve feet by ſixteen.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

THIS day the Second Congreſs of the United States aſſembled in this city, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

The following Gentlemen of the Senate appeared in the Senate Chamber, viz.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate,

Meſſrs. Langdon	Meſſrs. Rutherford
Wingate	Morris
Sherman	Read
Cabot	Johnſton
Strong	Hawkins
Stanton	Butler
Foſter	Izard
Burr	Few
Dickenſon	

Members preſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Meſſrs. Ames	Meſſrs. Madiſon
Boudinot	F. A. Muhlenberg
Bourne, M.	Smith, N. H.
Bourne, R. I.	Smith, S. C.
Brown	Steele
Fitzſimons	Sturges
Gerry	Sterrett
Giles	Sylveſter
Gilman	Trumbull
Griffin	Tucker
Gordon	Thatcher
Heiſter	Treadwell
Huger	Vining
Larned	Ward
Livermore	Wadſworth
R. B. Lee	Williamſon
Lawrance	Willis

A quorum of the Houſe being preſent, they proceeded to the election of their officers—the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull was choſen Speaker—John Beckley, Eſq. Clerk.—Joſeph Wheaton, Eſq. Serjeant at Arms—Mr. Gifford Dally, Door-keeper, and Mr. Thomas Claxton, Aſſiſtant Door-keeper.

Mr. Livermore adminiſtered the oath preſcribed by the Conſtitution to the Speaker. The Speaker then adminiſtered the ſame to the Members, and the Clerk, reſpectively.

A meſſage by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed, that the Senate, having made a houſe, were ready to proceed to buſineſs—and that they had appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident of the United States with this information. Committee—Meſſrs. Izard and Langdon.

A meſſage from the Houſe, by Mr. Beckley, informed the Senate that a quorum of the Members was aſſembled, and ready to proceed to buſineſs—and that they had appointed Meſſrs. Smith, S. C. White and Lawrance, a committee on their part, to join the above committee of the Senate.

The joint committee waited on the Preſident of the United States accordingly, who was pleaſed to inform them that he would meet the two Houſes in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they had appointed the Rev. Biſhop White Chaplain to Congreſs, on their part.

The Houſe poſtponed their choice of a Chaplain till to-morrow.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Clark, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, from New-Jerſey, and Mr. Jacobs, member for Pennſylvania, took their ſeats this day—and were qualified according to the Conſtitution.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the Houſe proceeded to elect a Chaplain; the ballots being collected and counted, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Blair was choſen.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe that the Senate is now ready to meet the members in the Senate Chamber, to receive the Preſident of the United States, and ſuch communications as he may be pleaſed to make; and that ſeats are provided for the members of the Houſe accordingly.

The Speaker (preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, with his Mace) attended by the Members, proceeded to the Senate Chamber—At 12 o'clock the Preſident of the United States arrived, attended by Mr. Secretary Lear, and Major Jackſon, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, when he was pleaſed to make the following Speech. [For which ſee next column.]

The Preſident then retired, and the Members returned to their Hall, where the Speaker laid before them a copy of the Speech which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, it was voted that the Speech of the Preſident of the United States be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, and be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Houſe then adjourned to this day 11 o'clock.

City-Hall, Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

WE the ſubſcribers, this day appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to preſide at the election of twenty-five Directors for the ſaid Bank, do hereby certify, that the following Gentlemen were duly elected, agreeably to the number of votes annexed to their reſpective names.

	Votes.		*Votes.*
James Watſon	2936	Joſeph Barrell	2928
Philip Livingſton	2936	John Watts	2928
Rufus King	2936	Joſeph Ball	2928
Nicholas Low	2936	William Bingham	2928
Joſeph Anthony	2936	James Cole Fiſher	2928
Herman Le Roy	2936	Robert Smith	2928
Thomas Willing	2936	Archibald M'Call	2928
Dr. James M'Clurg	2936	Charles Carroll, C.	2928
Samuel Johnſton, N. C.	2936	Charles Pettit	2927
William Smith, S. C.	2936	John M. Neſbitt	2926
Jonathan Maſon, jun.	2928	George Cabot	2897
Jeremiah Wadſworth	2935	Fiſher Ames	2897
John Lawrance	2935		

In witneſs whereof, we have hercunto ſet our hands and ſeal the day and year firſt above written.

TRISTRAM DALTON, (L. S.)
GERARD BANCKER, (L. S.)
SAMUEL POWELL. (L. S.)

NEW-HAVEN, October 19.

On Monday the 17th inſtant, the drawing of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY re-commenced—ſince which, no prizes are drawn higher than 100 dollars.

SPEECH

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

I MEET you, upon the preſent occaſion, with the feelings which are naturally inſpired by a ſtrong impreſſion of the proſperous ſituation of our common country, and by a perſuaſion equally ſtrong that the labors of the ſeſſion, which has juſt commenced, will, under the guidance of a ſpirit no leſs prudent than patriotic, iſſue in meaſures, conducive to the ſtability and increaſe of national proſperity.

Numerous as are the providential bleſſings which demand our grateful acknowledgments—the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the induſtry of the huſbandman is too important to eſcape recollection.

Your own obſervations, in your reſpective ſituations, will have ſatisfied you of the progreſſive ſtate of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation: In tracing their cauſes, you will have remarked, with particular pleaſure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have ſo eminently contributed: And you will have obſerved, with no leſs intereſt, new and deciſive proofs of the encreaſing reputation and credit of the nation. But you nevertheleſs cannot fail to derive ſatisfaction from the confirmation of theſe circumſtances, which will be diſcloſed, in the ſeveral official communications, that will be made to you in the courſe of your deliberations.

The rapid ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, which completed the ſum allowed to be ſubſcribed, in a ſingle day, is among the ſtriking and pleaſing evidences which preſent themſelves, not only of confidence in the government, but of reſource in the community.

In the interval of your receſs, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were ſpecially provided for by the laws and reſolutions of the laſt ſeſſion.

Among the moſt important of theſe, is the defence and ſecurity of the Weſtern Frontiers. To accompliſh it on the moſt humane principles, was a primary wiſh.

Accordingly, at the ſame time, that treaties have been provi-ſionally concluded, and other proper means uſed to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendſhip, the well-diſpoſed tribes of Indians—effectual meaſures have been adopted to make thoſe of a hoſtile deſcription ſenſible, that a pacification was deſired upon terms of moderation and juſtice.

Theſe meaſures having proved unſucceſsful, it became neceſſary to convince the refractory of the power of the United States to puniſh their depredations. Offenſive operations have therefore been directed; to be conducted, however, as conſiſtently as poſſible with the dictates of humanity. Some of theſe have been crowned with full ſucceſs, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expence of the United States, by the Militia of Kentucky; whoſe enterpriſe, intrepidity and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are ſtill continued to the deluded tribes, and conſiderable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further oppoſition, removed from their former ſituations, and placed themſelves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is ſincerely to be deſired, that all need of coercion, in future, may ceaſe; and that an intimate intercourſe may ſucceed; calculated to advance the happineſs of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it ſeems neceſſary,

That they ſhould experience the benefits of an impartial diſpenſation of juſtice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main ſource of diſcontent and war, ſhould be ſo defined and regulated, as to obviate impoſition, and, as far as may be practicable, controverſy concerning the reality, and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them ſhould be promoted under regulations tending to ſecure an equitable deportment towards them, and that ſuch rational experiments ſhould be made, for imparting to them the bleſſings of civilization, as may, from time to time, ſuit their condition.

That the Executive of the United States ſhould be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accuſtomed for uniting their immediate intereſts with the preſervation of peace.

And, that efficacious proviſion ſhould be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all thoſe who, by violating their rights, ſhall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union.

A ſyſtem correſponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whoſe happineſs materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of ſound policy.

The powers ſpecially veſted in me by the act laying certain duties on diſtilled ſpirits, which reſpect the ſubdiviſions of the diſtricts into ſurveys, the appointment of officers, and the aſſignment of compenſations, have likewiſe been carried into effect.—In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there muſt have been difficulty in ſuch an adjuſtment of the rates of compenſation as would conciliate a reaſonable competency with a proper regard to the limits preſcribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumſpection which has been uſed will be found in the reſult to have ſecured the laſt of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the firſt, in ſome inſtances, a reviſion of the proviſion will be found adviſeable.

The impreſſions with which this law has been received by the community have been, upon the whole, ſuch as were to be expected among enlightened and well diſpoſed citizens, from the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure.—The novelty however of the tax in a conſiderable part of the United States, and a miſconception of ſome of its proviſions, have given occaſion in particular places to ſome degree of diſcontent.—But it is ſatisfactory to know that this diſpoſition yields to proper explanations and more juſt apprehenſions of the true nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in all, give way to motives which ariſe out of a juſt ſenſe of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumſtances in the law, which, conſiſtently with its main deſign, may be ſo varied as to remove any well intentioned objections, that may happen to exiſt, it will conſiſt with a wiſe moderation to make the proper variations. It is deſirable, on all occaſions, to unite with a ſteady and firm adherence to conſtitutional and neceſſary acts of government, the fulleſt evidence of a diſpoſition, as far as may be practicable, to conſult the wiſhes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public adminiſtration in the affections of the people.

Purſuant to the authority contained in the ſeveral acts on that ſubject—a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States has been fixed, and announced by Proclamation; which diſtrict will comprehend lands on both ſides of the River Potowmac and the towns of Alexandria and George-Town. A city has alſo been laid out agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congreſs: And as there is a proſpect favored by the rate of ſales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the neceſſary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progreſs.

The completion of the Cenſus of the inhabitants, for which proviſion was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting one inſtance in which the return has been informal, and another in which it has been omitted, or miſcarried) and the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleaſing aſſurance that the preſent population of the United States borders on four millions of perſons.

It is proper alſo to inform you that a further loan of two millions and a half of Florins has been completed in Holland; the terms of which are ſimilar to thoſe of the one laſt announced, except as to a ſmall reduction of charges. Another on like terms for ſix millions of Florins had been ſet on foot under circumſtances that aſſured an immediate completion.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE.

Two Treaties which have been proviſionally concluded with the Cherokees, and ſix nations of Indians, will be laid before you for your conſideration, and ratification.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In entering upon the diſcharge of your legiſlative truſt, you muſt anticipate with pleaſure, that many of the difficulties, neceſſarily incident to the firſt arrangements of a new government, for an extenſive country, have been happily ſurmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predeceſſors in co-operation with the other branch of the legiſlature. The important objects, which remain to be accompliſhed, will, I am perſuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehenſive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the general weal.

The time limited for receiving ſubſcriptions to the loans propoſed by the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States having expired, ſtatements from the proper department will, as ſoon as poſſible, appriſe you of the exact reſult. Enough however is already known, to afford an aſſurance that the views of that act have been ſubſtantially fulfilled. The ſubſcription in the domeſtic debt of the United States has embraced by far the greateſt proportion of that debt; affording at the ſame time proof of the general ſatisfaction of the public creditors with the ſyſtem which has been propoſed to their acceptance, and of the ſpirit of accommodation to the convenience of the government with which they are actuated. The ſubſcriptions in the debts of the reſpective States, as far as the proviſions of the law have permitted, may be ſaid to be univerſal. The part of the debt of the United States, which remains unſubſcribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleaſing to me to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been eſtabliſhed promiſe to be adequate to their objects; and may be permitted, if no unforeſeen exigency occurs, to ſuperſede for the preſent the neceſſity of any new burthens upon our conſtituents.

An object which will claim your early attention is a proviſion for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, together with ſuch aſcertained demands upon the Treaſury as require to be immediately diſcharged, and ſuch caſualties as may have ariſen in the execution of the public buſineſs, for which no ſpecific appropriation may have yet been made; of all which a proper eſtimate will be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

I ſhall content myſelf with a general reference to former communications for ſeveral objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto poſtponed any definitive reſolution. Their importance will recal them to your attention; and I truſt that the progreſs already made in the moſt arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leiſure to reſume them with advantage.

There are, however, ſome of them of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention.—Theſe are the Militia, the Poſt-Office, and Poſt Roads—the Mint, Weights and Meaſures---a proviſion for the ſale of the vacant Lands of the United States.

The firſt is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national ſecurity, to the ſatisfaction of the community, or to the preſervation of order.—In connection with this, the eſtabliſhment of competent magazines and arſenals, and the fortification of ſuch places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally preſent themſelves to conſideration. The ſafety of the United States under divine protection ought to reſt on the baſis of ſyſtematic and ſolid arrangements; expoſed as little as poſſible to the hazards of fortuitous circumſtances.

The importance of the Poſt-Office and Poſt Roads on a plan ſufficiently liberal and comprehenſive, as they reſpect the expedition, ſafety, and facility of communication, is increaſed by the inſtrumentality in diffuſing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government; which, while it contributes to the ſecurity of the people, ſerves alſo to guard them againſt the effects of miſrepreſentation and miſconception. The eſtabliſhment of additional croſs Poſts, eſpecially to ſome of the important points in the Weſtern and Northern parts of the Union cannot fail to be of material utility.

The diſorders in the exiſting currency, and eſpecially the ſcarcity of ſmall change, a ſcarcity ſo peculiarly diſtreſſing to the poorer claſſes, ſtrongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the reſolution already entered into concerning the eſtabliſhment of a Mint. Meaſures have been taken purſuant to that reſolution for procuring ſome of the moſt neceſſary artiſts together with the requiſite apparatus.

An uniformity in the Weights and Meaſures of the country is among the important objects ſubmitted to you by the conſtitution, and if it can be derived from a ſtandard at once invariable and univerſal, muſt be no leſs honorable to the public councils, than conducive to the public convenience.

A proviſion for the ſale of the vacant Lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reaſons, by the important conſiderations that they are pledged as a fund for reimburſing the public debt; that if timely and judiciouſly applied, they may ſave the neceſſity of burthening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguiſhment of the principal; and that being free to diſcharge the principal but in a limited proportion no opportunity ought to be loſt for availing the public of its right.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *October* 25, 1791.

PROVIDENCE, October 15.

PIRACY.

The St. Euſtatia Gazette of the 16th ult. contains the following Advertiſement—"Laſt night was run away with, the Sloop POLLY, of Providence, Rhode-Iſland, by her Mate, named WILLIAM ROUND, and a young Man called SAM—She had on board 22 hogſheads and 6 barrels of ſugar, 21 caſes of gin, 30 barrels of beef, and in the Captain's cheſt between 1400 and 1500 dollars. Round is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow; and Sam is about 5 feet 3 inches high, a dull heavy fellow. The Sloop is a large black New-England built veſſel. Four hundred dollars reward is offered by Hardtman and Clarkſon, of St. Euſtatia, for recovering the veſſel and ſecuring the pirates.—N. B. The Captain of the Sloop is Richard Low, who has her regiſter and papers."

[The above Sloop belongs to Meſſrs. BROWN & FRANCIS, of this Town, who will pay the above mentioned reward of four hundred dollars for the ſloop and cargo, and one hundred dollars fo the mate.—He is an active man, of a fair complexion, has long black hair, ſpeaks very quick, and calls himſelf a Boſtonian, though his pronunciation reſembles that of an Iriſhman. He married in Boſton, where his wife now lives.—On the Portage-Bill he ſigned his name Nathaniel Rounds.]

Philadelphia, October 26.

Friday afternoon arrived in town, from his ſeat in Braintree, Maſſachuſetts, the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, his Lady and Family.

The Vice-Preſident has taken the houſe lately in the occupation of the Hon. Judge Bradford, the corner of Fourth and Mulberry ſtreets.

The people of the United States juſtly appreciate the ſuperior advantages they enjoy under the auſpices of their preſent Government. This Government is founded on the principles of juſtice and freedom. It ſecures to every man the full poſſeſſion of the produce of his indnſtry, and ſacredly guards the ſocial and perſonal rights of every citizen.

A confidence in the adminiſtration of this Government pervades all claſſes and denominations of men—this has animated every faculty of the human mind to exertion—and ſo fully convinced are the people of the unſpeakable importance of peace and domeſtic tranquility to the public proſperity and happineſs, that we may juſtly anticipate a long ſucceſſion of years in which thoſe principles, eſſentially connected with our national felicity and honour, ſhall be maturing to a ſtate of perfection, hitherto unknown.

The Preſident of the United States, we are well aſſured, expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the punctuality with which the Members of the National Legiſlature have taken their ſeats the preſent ſeſſion.

Some ſtrictures in the Engliſh papers on the Riots at Birmingham, repreſent the perſons principally active in thoſe ſcenes of devaſtation, as ignorant, ſavage and ferocious—This exhibits a moſt gloomy picture of the ſtate of ſociety in reſpect to the poor of that country—and ſuggeſts ſome uſeful ideas to the legiſlators of a free people.—It ſhews the infinite importance of diſſeminating knowledge among all claſſes of a community, particularly the poor.

It is by *force* alone that an ignorant herd can be governed—but when the judgment is regulated by reaſon, and the underſtanding is properly enlightened, the people need only to be informed of their duty, and obedience to the laws follows of courſe.

The duties of ſociety are performed with chearfulneſs, when the people act from the impulſe of duty, and the dictates of an enlightened mind.—But the outrages of an ignorant multitude can only be checked by the interpoſition of the military—Hence we ſee that no riot can be quelled in England without an armed force.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, July 28.

"There is a fine proſpect of a plentiful harveſt both in Britain and Ireland—the crop in France this year has been exceedingly good, and all got ſafe in—from Poland and the Baltic, the granaries of Europe, the proſpect is equally favorable. If the war ſhould be finiſhed this year between the Turks and Ruſſians, grain will be very low in Europe.

"The United States will never find ſuch a ſure and certain market for their grain as by encouraging manufactories. This will be a market attended with no riſks, nor liable to the regulation of no foreign prince. In ſhort, if peace is reſtored in Europe, it is doubtful if there will be occaſion for a ſingle cargo of American wheat. By encouraging manufactories ſo much in Britain, all that the country grows is conſumed at home."

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/ pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/4	66⅔ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8 17/	85 do.
Indents	10/6	52½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	170	Dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS SECOND.

THIS Claſs will poſitively commence drawing on Thurſday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themſelves that no conſideration whatever ſhall induce them to poſtpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boſton, October 15, 1791.

PRINTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE ſubſcribers to the Prints of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the attack of Quebec, are informed, that Etchings of thoſe Prints are to be ſeen at Mr. ANTHONY's, Jeweller, in Market-ſtreet—(where may alſo be ſeen an Etching of Mr. COPLEY's celebrated Print of the Death of Lord CHATHAM.)

The ſubſcription for this work (which has hitherto been confined to America) will be opened on the 1ſt of January next, in the principal cities of Europe: Thoſe Gentlemen therefore who may wiſh to poſſeſs early, and of courſe valuable impreſſions, are requeſted to avail themſelves of this interval, in which a preference is ſtill given to America.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. TRUMBULL, and by Mr. ANTHONY, Jeweller, Philadelphia; Mr. DANIEL PENFIELD, Water-ſtreet, New-York; Mr. WILLIAM PAYNE, Boſton; and Mr. R. HAZLEHURST, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

☞ The price to ſubſcribers is Three Guineas for each Print—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder when the Prints ſhall be delivered.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1791.

LITERARY ANECDOTE,

WHICH OUGHT TO BE HAD IN EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE.

THE performance known by the title of Burn's treatise on the office of a Justice of Peace, was written by a poor clergyman in the north of England. He went to London to sell his manuscript, and enquired of the landlord at the inn where he lodged, if he was acquainted with any bookseller? The master of the house introduced him to a person in trade, who after keeping the manuscript for examination eight days, at last offered him twenty pounds for it. After a variety of disappointments of the same kind, the author waited on Mr. Miller, who was rising fast into fame and fortune. He had sufficient strength of mind to see that "honesty is the best policy;" and by treating every writer with justice, and often with generosity, he acquired a most opulent fortune. He had in his employment gentlemen in every different branch of learning, who were to inform him of the merit of the different books submitted to their inspection. The manuscript in question was transmitted to a Scotch student in the temple, and Burn in the interim received a general invitation to Mr. Miller's table. In eight or ten days, the manuscript was returned to Mr. Miller, with a note that it would be an excellent bargain at two hundred pounds. Next day after dinner, when the glass had begun to circulate, he asked Burn, what was the lowest sum that he would take? The poor man replied, that the highest offer which he had received was twenty pounds, a sum too small to defray the expences of his journey.—"Will you accept two hundred guineas?" said Mr. Miller. "Two hundred guineas!" cried the parson, clapping his hands, "I am extremely fortunate."—The book went thro many impressions, and Miller, of his own good will, paid the clergyman an hundred pounds additional for each of them. As the author loved port, the bookseller farther gave him a letter of credit for the purchase of a pipe per annum during the rest of his life, in any wine-cellar in London, where he thought proper. "After all this," added Mr. Miller, in telling the story, "I have lived to clear eleven thousand pounds by the bargain."

Monthly Shipments of Flour, at the Port of Philadelphia, from the 1st of July to September 30, 1791, inclusive.

Shipped in July	37135	Barrels of Flour.	612	Barrels of Middlings.
August	24927		534	
Sept.	29164		233	
Total,	86226		1379	

JAMES READ, Inspector of Flour.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1791.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest:

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worcester*, or to him and Company at *Boston*, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep2m]

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

WANTED, A NUMBER OF

Journeymen Cordwainers,

Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1791. [eptf]

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (taw9w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Monday in November next.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States.

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congress*, communicated so as to form an history of the transactions of the National Government.

II. *Laws*, &c. of the United States.

III. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congress.*

IV. *Essays* on the great subjects of *Government*; also upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded in nature, or on the national or state Constitutions; and on other subjects suitable for newspaper discussion.

V. *A series of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they rise," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domestic, social and public happiness.

VI. The *Interests* of the United States, as connected with their literary Institutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VII. *Intelligence* which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political interests of the American nation.

VIII. A chain of *Domestic Occurrences.*

IX. A series of *foreign articles of Intelligence.*

X. The *state of the Funds*; *Courses of Exchange*; *Prices Current.*

CONDITIONS.

Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The price to subscribers, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The first semi-annual payment to be made at the time of subscribing: The second at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, *High-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

ORIGINAL ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to restore and establish the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and sages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the medums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the *empires*, *states*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*, *liberty* and *laws*, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however VARIOUS the sentiments, respecting the *merits* of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, established upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which shall take up the premised articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the *Gazette of the United States* not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant,

April 15, 1789. *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

THE plan and execution of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, have received the approbation of a tribunal, from which there is no appeal.

The subscriptions, which are encreasing, have long since exceeded the expectations of the publisher—a punctual compliance with the terms would compensate his labours, and animate his future exertions.

The Government that an enlightened and free people adopt, is a sacred consideration—it knows no party—and its prosperity is founded on the public good.

While the people are just to themselves, the administration of their affairs will be committed to men of integrity and competent abilities; and it will be the duty of patriotism to impress the public mind with favorable sentiments of the measures of government.

Our country continuing enlightened and free, the period cannot be anticipated when a publication on the plan of this Gazette shall involve a dereliction of those principles with which the liberties and happiness of the United States are connected.

With respect to the circulation of this paper, the Editor regrets the recent disappointments which have unavoidably taken place—he has always been fully impressed with the importance of punctuality, and cannot charge himself with a single instance of remissness.

It is very generally supposed that Congress, at the ensuing session, will take measures to ensure the circulation of NEWSPAPERS in the United States; and particularly their transmission from the Seat of Government to all parts of the Union. Justice, policy and patriotism, plead irresistably in favor of some effectual provision's being made. The following pertinent and judicious observations on this subject, lately appeared in an address to the public from the Editor of the GAZETTE OF MAINE. They are substituted in preference to any thing which the editor of this paper might further suggest, more particularly as coming from a remote quarter of the Union.

"Perhaps there is no country, in any part of the world, the inhabitants of which are, (or may be) supplied with public Newspapers at a cheaper rate than those of America. The Farmer and the Merchant, the Laborer and the Mechanic, may, by the means of a public Paper, when he retires from the business and fatigues of the day, take a view of the situation, the circumstances and the various revolutions of the several countries of the civilized world—And it must be a pleasing circumstance, that this is the *privilege*, emphatically the privilege of an American.

"Let it therefore be remembered, that by virtue of this privilege, the body of the people constantly obtain and preserve such a degree of knowledge as shall be competent to the prevention of any attempt that may be made by cunning and designing men to sap the foundation of our most invaluable constitution. But, let the circulation of these Vehicles of Public Information be circumscribed, and the people will at once become uninformed of public transactions, and the more enlightened *few* will engross the privileges, immunities and prerogatives, which in the nature and fitness of things, are the indefeasible right of the whole body of the people.

"It is presumed no American will need a stimulus of this nature to furnish himself with public information. The cheap rate at which it is offered, the love and glory of our country, will at all times promote such a mode of conduct, as shall forever bar the attempts of tyranny, ignorance and superstition."

☞ *Several of the first volume of this Gazette are wanted—cash, and the original cost, will be paid for them by the Editor.*